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also upon the completeness of its collection of authorities. Upon an examination made from this point of view one notes the omission of any serious comment on the effect of the prevailing Rate of Wages Law upon public improvement contracts, and the right of employees to assert their claims for the prevailing rate of wages under the Lien Law. Neither is there any examination of the effect on the contract of the provisions of the labor law making it mandatory to employ only citizens of the United States, with preference to the citizens of New York, in the construction of public works. Other gaps of lesser significance might be referred to.

Notwithstanding these minor omissions, however, the book will be found very useful to those practitioners who have frequent occasion to deal with questions arising out of the Mechanics' Lien Law, or with the law applicable to construction contracts. He will find that it serves his convenience as a book of reference to be used in the first instance in preference to the annotated statutes and digests to which he has been compelled to resort heretofore, and he will value the added facility afforded by it in enabling him to locate quickly the particular decision or the particular statute with which he is concerned.

Harlan F. Stone.

WERTHEIMER'S LAW RELATING TO CLUBS. Fourth Edition by A. W. CHASTER, of the University of London, L. L. B., and of the Middle Temple. London: STEVENS AND HAYNES. 1913. pp. xv, 318.

This little book, of which the first edition was published in 1885, should be, if not in every gentleman's library, at least in the library of every clubman who contemplates behaving otherwise than as a gentleman, or who has to do with club government. It is the best book in its field; the only others that we know of being Leach's brochure, *Club Cases* (1879), and Daly's little manual (1889). Snyder's pamphlet, the only American book left, is merely a compilation of New York statutes meagrely annotated. Mr. Wertheimer cites 338 cases, Mr. Daly only 42. Neither refers to the numerous American authorities, of which *Loubat v. LeRoy* (N. Y. 1883) 65 How. Pr. 138, (1884) 15 Abb. N. C. 1, (1886) 40 Hun 546, with the doctrine of which compare that of *Dawkins v. Antrobus* (1881) L. R. 17 Ch. Div. 615, 622; *Gebhard v. New York Club* (N. Y. 1888) 21 Abb. N. C. 248; *United States ex rel De Yturbide v. Metropolitan Club* (1897) 11 App. D. C. 180, are perhaps the most important expositions by our courts of the rights of club-members. Such a case as *Heaton v. Hull* (N. Y. 1900), 51 App. Div. 126, involving the right of the Grand Council of a Greek-Letter Society to withdraw a chapter's charter, of interest to American college men, would probably fill no British want. That case was, as the court said, without actual precedent; a remark quite true except in so far as the special term was reversed with two dissents, in which respect precedent abounds. The only citation of American authority that we find are three from Story on Agency, one from Story on Contracts, and two adjudicated cases, *Lafond v. Deems* (1880) 81 N. Y. 507, holding that where the rules of a voluntary association for moral, benevolent and social objects provide a method of dissolution, no remedy will be granted by the courts until that method has been resorted to, a point on which our author says there is no British precedent; and *Wachtel v. Widows' and Orphans' Society* (1881) 84 N. Y. 28 (cited as "Amer. Rep. 84 N. Y. 25") upon the point that the founda-

tion of a court's jurisdiction to enjoin the improper expulsion of a member of a voluntary association is his vested right in the association's property, of which expulsion would deprive him. Both of these American cases had to do with benevolent orders, the former with the "Independent Order of Rechabites," the latter with the "Noah Widows' and Orphans' Benevolent Society"; organizations somewhat different from the "West End Clubs" to which our author chiefly devotes himself. There is still opportunity for a book concerning both American and British club law, which would be of especial utility if it included in its scope decisions growing out of the administration of medical societies and other bodies of professional men organized for both social and scientific purposes. The book under review does not include an exposition of the rights of jockey clubs, strenuously litigated in the New York courts.

One with the true club spirit, to whom it is incredible that a gentleman should strive to break into a social club against opposition and almost ashamed to believe that a gentleman would care to retain membership by technicalities against the wishes of his fellows, will find in his Plutarch that the great law giver, Lycurgus, laid down the fundamental principles of club rules. Mr. Wertheimer, who treats clubs as a recent invention, does not mention those small dining companies established by Lycurgus, to the public feasts of which even children were sent, as to schools of temperance, "whereby listening to experienced statesmen, they learn to converse with pleasantry, to make jests without scurrility, and take them without ill humor." In those associations the eldest of the company said to each as he entered, "Through this" (pointing to the door) "no words go out." Did anyone wish to join a company, before he could do so the *caddichus*, a deep basin, was passed around. Those favoring the candidate dropped into it a ball of bread. Were anyone opposed he flattened his ball. And if there were but one of these flattened pieces in the basin, the suitor was rejected, so desirous were they that all the members of the company should be agreeable to each other. Were this strictly observed as a rule of social clubs Mr. Wertheimer's interesting treatise would be useless, but as the Spartan ideas as to the sanctity of property were not the same as ours, this book has its uses, which, for the American, are supplemented by our legal encyclopedias.

W. A. Purrington.

OUTLINES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. By CHARLES H. STOCKTON, Rear-Admiral, U. S. N., retired. New York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1914. pp. xvii, 616.

Admiral Stockton presents in convenient form an intelligent and useful summary of the principles of international law. As he states in his preface, information upon questions affecting international relations "is not only valuable to our representatives at home and abroad, but to all intelligent citizens, especially as the general government is becoming closer in its relations with and dependence upon its citizen voters." With this view he has brought the subject down to date and presents his information in such form as to be available for the general reader as well as for the more serious student. His preface bears date October 1, 1914, and if it had been written a month later, it may be doubted whether he would have referred to the conventions and declarations of The Hague and of the London Naval Conference